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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, Editor and Proprietor

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THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Editor Interior Journal.

As I have been charged (I hope jokingly) by some of my party brethren with political heresy in reference to the tariff question, I beg leave to show that the views I have endeavored to express are not, so far as principle is concerned, antagonistic to those held and promulgated by the champions of the tariff—for revenue—only policy. In what I have written my object has been to prove the necessity and the propriety of incidental protection to home industries by tariff taxation, and to combat and refute the allegation that protection thus given is "robbery."

I have not pretended, nor do I now pretend to assume or defend, or in any way excuse the existing tariff laws; on the contrary, I regard them, and do not hesitate to denounce them as a mass of legislative inequities in many respects, being shaped, as they doubtless are, in the exclusive interest of manufacturers. Here is my position:

1st. There is necessity for protection to American industries; 2nd. There is constitutional authority to give protection by tariff taxation; 3rd. It is right and just to give it; 4th. It should be given to the extent that it is needed, and no further; 5th. It is needed to such extent as will enable the American manufacturer and producer to compete on equal terms with the foreign manufacturer and producer in our markets.

I propose now to show that the doctrine above indicated, except as to the extent to which protection should be afforded, is recognized and conceded to be sound by the leaders of the democratic party, and for that purpose I here give some extracts from speeches on the subject of several able and distinguished gentlemen:

Senator Beck—"We never thought of discriminating against American industries, or of depriving them of the incidental benefits of protection. * * * I would adjust the revenue tax as far as possible to all of them in the proportion in which they could least bear foreign competition." (Here is an admission that a tariff for revenue, only could be so adjusted as to "deprive" American industries of incidental protection, and an admission that such industries can not, unaided, bear foreign competition; and also an expressed willingness to discriminate in the adjustment of the tariff so as to aid them all "as far as possible.")

Senator Williams says: "We are not proposing absolute free trade, but fair and liberal trade. We do not wish to destroy our home industries, &c." (This is a clearly implied acknowledgment that free trade would destroy home industries, and, by consequence, an admission of the necessity of tariff protection.)

Senator Hayward: "The incidental results of such tariff measures, in fostering the industries of our people, may be legitimately, wisely and properly considered, not as the chief object or controlling motive in laying such a tax or duty, but as one of its incidental, inevitable, and proper results."

Senator Saulsbury: "I do not believe that there is any authority in Congress to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of fostering or protecting any particular industry. Tariff duties do, however, protect to the extent of the duties levied. This is what is termed incidental protection. * * * I am certainly in favor of giving to our own industries any advantage which such incidental protection can afford."

Senator Garland: "What I am after is a fair and open investigation into the operations of the tariff. * * * So that when we come to make a tariff, having in view the revenue standard, we may know just what amount of tariff we need, and what requires protection, and what not, because there is no concealing the fact that as every tax is discriminating in its nature, which can not be helped, so every tariff effort is to a certain extent protection, and it is the extent of that protection that it is as important to recognize as any thing else connected with the tariff."

Senator Brown, of Ga.: "We surely are not antagonistic to American interests. We do not prefer the labor and interests of other countries. If we do not, the presumption is we prefer our own. If we do prefer our own why not, in the collection of the large amount that must be collected, so impose the duty as to give incidental protection to the extent of our power? It seems to me that is not only wise statesmanship but common sense and justice."

Senator Voorhees: "Every industry is entitled to our care. * * * I believe there is a safe, sound, middle ground between the high protectionists *per se* on the one hand, and the wild free trader on the other, and that ground where I think all the industries of the country can be encouraged, &c."

Senator Pugh, of Ala.: "That in exercising its revenue power Congress may, and it is its duty to so apportion the duty that by its necessary and de-

sirable effect as a revenue duty it shall afford enough incidental protection to American labor and capital to enable each to compete with European labor and capital."

Senator Morgan, of Ala.: "We have here the purpose of raising revenue, and only that purpose expressed by this amendment, and if that does give incidental protection to American industries, what American can object to that much protection? 'I am not in favor of the destruction of American industries or American products.' 'I am in favor of assisting them.'"

Senator Maxey, of Texas: "The amendment requires the tariff to be laid in such a manner as to afford incidental protection to American industries. So far so good."

Representative Aiken, of S. C.: "For instance, 100 pounds of East India rice can be delivered in our custom-houses for \$2.90. It costs our home producers of rice \$4.33 to place a like quantity in our home market. The difference is \$1.43. To that extent I would protect the rice planter of my State." (Mr. Aiken is a violent anti-protectionist.)

Representative Carlisle: "But if with this primary object (revenue only) in view, the taxes or duties can be so adjusted as to aid our industries without imposing any burdens upon the people beyond what otherwise would have been necessary, there is nothing in the policy advocated by those who demand a reform in the tariff to forbid their encouragement or protection to that extent. * * * But I hold that no tax or duty can be possibly imposed without affecting to a greater or less extent some, or all of the industries of the country; and for my part I would rather help them than hurt them."

It will be seen from these quotations that every one of the eminent gentlemen named recognizes and admits, either expressly or by clear implication, the necessity of protection to American industries, and that every one manifests a willingness somehow and to some extent to give protection; and that four of them, viz: Senators Beck, Brown and Pugh, and Representative Aiken, are in favor of giving all the protection needed to put Americans on an equality with foreigners in our markets, which latter, by the way, is the position I have endeavored to maintain.

But these Statesmen, except the four last mentioned, while conceding the necessity and the justice of extending protection to our industrial interests, are only willing to give them such aid as will result from duties fixed at the lowest rate at which they can be fixed so as to bring the requisite amount of revenue. They are not willing to adjust the duties with reference to the amount of protection needed at all, but exclusively with reference to revenue. In other words, if \$300,000,000 of revenue is to be raised, they propose to lay the duty at the lowest figures to produce that amount of money, and that, they say, will incidentally afford all the protection that the industries of the country are entitled to and all that they need. To this object, I because it can be demonstrated that the duties could be so adjusted as to raise \$300,000,000 of revenue and yet fall far short of affording adequate protection; whereas, they could be so adjusted as to raise that amount of revenue, and no more, and at the same time afford ample protection.

It seems to me that if tariff protection is necessary at all, and if it is right at all, then it follows that it should be given as far as it is necessary and can be given without transcending the aggregate amount of revenue needed for the government, and without giving to American manufacturers and producers any advantage in our markets over importers of foreign products. It should be so arranged, as I have said, as to put Americans at least upon equal footing with foreigners in American markets. To refuse to do this and at the same time admit both the necessity and justice of protection, I must insist, is inconsistent.

But our free trade friends have a hair-splitting theory that protection resulting incidentally, though unavoidably, from a tariff law, may not only be tolerated, but is rather a good thing; while protection done—purpose will smash the constitution, upset civil liberty and, perhaps, bring on another deluge. Under a microscope this theory has about this appearance: That a tariff act containing within its body a declaration that it is for revenue only, and a further declaration that if any protection shall result from its operation such protection shall be always held and construed to be strictly incidental, would be entirely free from constitutional objection, no matter how protective it might be in its effects, whereas, without such saving clauses it would annihilate the fundamental law.

They estimate that a tariff for revenue would require a duty averaging about 20 per cent., and to that extent (20 per cent.) they are willing to give protection, notwithstanding it is, as they claim, unconstitutional to thus tax one class for the benefit of another—that is, they can stand a 20 per cent. infringement of the organic law, but no greater! Such is statesmanship.

June, 1882. J. B.

PHYSIOLOGY.—"Mother, what have people got noses for?" asked an Austin child of her mother who had seen better days. "To turn up at folks, my child," was the cynical response.

Centennial of Methodism.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the famous "Christmas Conference" held in Baltimore, beginning December 25, 1784. It is proposed to celebrate the centenary of this event in a manner becoming the large churches which have sprung from this organization. The Methodist Episcopal Church (the Northern branch) will hold its General Conference in May, 1884, and provide for the joint celebration (along with the Southern branch) of this event in Baltimore on the 25th of December of that year. It is proposed to utilize the enthusiasm which this one hundredth anniversary will awaken in the Church, and the report contains a resolution pledging the church to endeavor "during the year 1884 to raise the sum of two millions of dollars to be applied equally to the cause of education, church extension, and foreign missions, save where the donors shall give special direction to their gifts."

The management of this fund—is to be given to a committee consisting of twelve ministers and twelve laymen, to be appointed by the bishops, the bishops themselves being *ex officio* members of the committee. This measure is a very important one, and if properly managed, as it likely will be, will tell powerfully upon the fortunes of Methodism. The amount named is by no means too high, and if the matter be vigorously pushed this sum may be far exceeded. A generous rivalry may be expected between the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism in their contributions to their centennial funds. The Northern Church has a million and a half of members, while the Southern Church has about 850,000. The Church North will probably contribute three—perhaps four—millions of dollars. The South will not be content to allow any great disproportion, although the South is not so wealthy as the North.

THE SCHOOL FUND.—The Kentucky Legislature ought to have had the courage and independence to have passed an act making an equal pro rata division of the school fund between the white and colored children of the State. But, inasmuch as there was not so much of manliness in that body, it is fervently to be hoped that the people will, at the polls August, vote in favor of the proposition submitted to them for their determination. There is not a single reason that can be given to justify a tax upon the property of the State for the education of the white children that will not apply with equal force to the colored parents. The white people of Kentucky have a grave duty to discharge toward the negroes in their midst, in manfully meeting which they will act for their own security, welfare and protection. Let them be equal to the emergency. It should have been met long since, but better late than never.—*Mayville Eagle.*

The term "Boomerang" doubtless originated from the nature of the Australian instrument of that name. This is an instrument used in war and chase by the aborigines of Australia, and it is said some of the hill-tribes of Southern Hindostan have a kind of a boomerang. It is about two feet long flat on one side, rounded on the other, made of hard wood and bent in the curve resembling an obtuse angle. When projected, the air so acts upon it that after whirling round and round, it falls behind the projector upon some object aimed at. The Australians are said to be very dextrous in killing birds and other small animals with this weapon, as, being behind the thrower, they are not aware that they are objects of attack.

GERMAN STREET SCENES.—Travelers find German towns peculiar and noticeable. Single cows and oxen are harnessed and worked like horses. One is surprised at the large size and physical strength of the women, who seem to perform the principal portion of the physical labor; while those of their husbands not permanently engaged in smoking and beer-drinking are either soldiers or policemen. Girls and dogs are harnessed together in milk carts, and horses are harnessed to a single pole, in place of between two shafts. The women, as a rule are not beautiful, not even comely. Undoubtedly there are pretty Marguerites, hidden away somewhere, with their long braids of blonde hair, but they certainly do not much abound. On the other hand, there are to be found very few beggars or evidences of extreme poverty. An air of thrift surrounds one on all sides.

"What in the world induces Mrs. Blank to wear so many puffs and flounces?" said a lady at a ball, as the person referred to swept past, a billowy vision of millinery. "Why," was the reply, "she has indulged so much in fashionable dissipation that she has the delirium trimmings."

Indiana has the largest school fund of any State. It comprises \$11,600,000, in school property and \$9,000,000, in the State treasury, a total of \$20,600,000, or \$70 to every child in the public schools.

Russian emigrants to Minnesota have introduced the old-country brick-lined porcelain stoves. They burn prairie hay in them, and as they are air-tight they get plenty of heat from this queer fuel.

Robert Bonner has paid \$352,000 for thirty-eight trotting horses in the last thirty-four years.

Vannor Outdone.

Vannor, the great weather prophet, claims to be able to tell all about the weather in advance, but does not always succeed.

However, that great paper, the Central Methodist, published at Catlettsburg, Ky., hits the mark every time. This is a large, sixteen-page weekly paper, put up in Book Form, pasted and trimmed, and conducted with marked ability. It is emphatically a religious family journal, giving all important secular news, is wide awake, and fully up with the times.

This paper is offered to all new subscribers, from this date until April 1st, 1883, nearly ten months for, One Dollar. Our readers will do well to order it.

Any person making a club of ten subscribers, will be entitled to the eleventh copy free. Send for sample copies, and make a club at once. Address as above.

MAKING PRETTY SACKS OF MOLESKINS.—A meadow mole in the Journal window attracted the attention of moral circus folks. The mole's coat was large enough for a young doll's sacque, and a very fashionable garment it would be. The latest "rage" in England among wealthy ladies of fashion is moleskin sacques. The smallness of the moles and the difficulty of unearthing them make the moleskin coat more costly than the fur of the seal. Lady Brassey (what's in a name?) is the owner of the largest and most perfect moleskin sacque ever made. It contains over one thousand skins, and the price of two hundred guineas, or more than \$1,000 has been offered for it.—*Providence Journal.*

"Love me, love my dog," was the expression on sweet Miss Bryant's face as she wandered up the aisle of the Presbyterian church at Nicholasville with a poodle in her arms. When good deacon McBrayer threw that pup out of the door it wounded the young ladies' feelings and caused a ripple in the congregation. Her big brother has not shot the deacon yet.

They announce births with great delicacy in New Mexico. Of an event of this kind a Los Vegas paper says: "Kentucky Sandifer, who runs baggage on the Hot Springs train, received startling news yesterday that he is a daddy, soul, body and suspender buttons. The event occurred in Kentucky, where Mrs. S. is visiting her home."

The longest span of telegraph wire in the world is stretched across the Kintnah River from hill to hill, each hill being 1,300 feet high, between Bazarah and Sactangrum, in India. The span is a little over 6,000 feet in length. The only mechanical contrivance used in stretching this cable across the river was a common windlass.

Hippopotamuses are down as low as \$5,000 apiece, and a menagerie man says this is dirt cheap. But until they come down to \$4.50, they will be classed among the luxuries in poor families, who will continue to worry along with two or three dogs.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following as his method of destroying spouts from roofs: "Bore a three fourth inch hole in the centre of the stump, 10 inches deep; put in one ounce of the oil of vitrol, and plug it up tight."

Two New Orleans editors shot at each other five times a piece the other day, and only one shot took effect. If such a reputation as this gets abroad for editorial marksmanship, the fellow who wants a correction will grow really impudent.

If the Revolutionary warriors had known it would take \$7,460.70 for drinks and cigars to celebrate the centennial of the victory at Yorktown they would probably have given up the fight early in the contest and paid the tax on tea.

The deepest mine in the world is the Przibram silver mine in Bohemia. The lowest depth is nearly 3,300 feet below the surface. At this depth the temperature of the rocks is only 75-90° F., and the temperature of air 76-3° F.

The court-house bell at Knoxville struck a hundred times in "slow and measured tones" a few nights ago without aid, and now the citizens of that village are on the lookout for some dire disaster to befall them.

A Norfolk, Va., girl became so incensed because her sister gave birth to an illegitimate child that she strangled the infant to death. The parties belong to a good family and the murderess is in jail.

It has been suggested that if peas were planted further apart than is generally the case, they would prove more productive. Three inches apart is recommended as about the right distance.

Young swell: "Fraulein Mathilde, may I offer you my arm?" Mathilde: "Oh this offering your arm is getting monotonous. Why not offer me your hand for a change?"

The Richmond, Va., almshouse contains seven men who a few years ago were worth from a half a million to a million dollars each.

The man who was "rocked in the cradle of the deep" must have been between two sheets of water.—*[Oil City Derrick.]*

Consider well, and then decide positively.

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FINE BARBERS! I would respectfully invite the public in general, who wish a good, clean shave, or a nice hair-cut, shampoo or anything in my line to call on me at the St. Asaph Hotel. I have THREE FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. PRICES LOW.

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ICE! ICE! ICE! I will deliver ice every morning to regular customers in Stanford and vicinity as low as any one else. It can be had at any hour during the day at J. S. Davis' store-room near Depot. Accounts due at the end of every week.

R. E. BARROW.

TO THE PUBLIC. I desire to announce to the people of Stanford and vicinity that I have purchased the Grocery and Hardware stock of Hale & Nunnally, and will continue the business at the same stand. Their old clerk, Mr. E. T. Rochester, will be with me and wishes to have his friends to remember him as usual. Trusting by low prices and fair dealing to retain all the old patrons of the store; and win a great many more, I am, respectfully,

W. T. GREEN. Stanford, June 1, 1882.

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